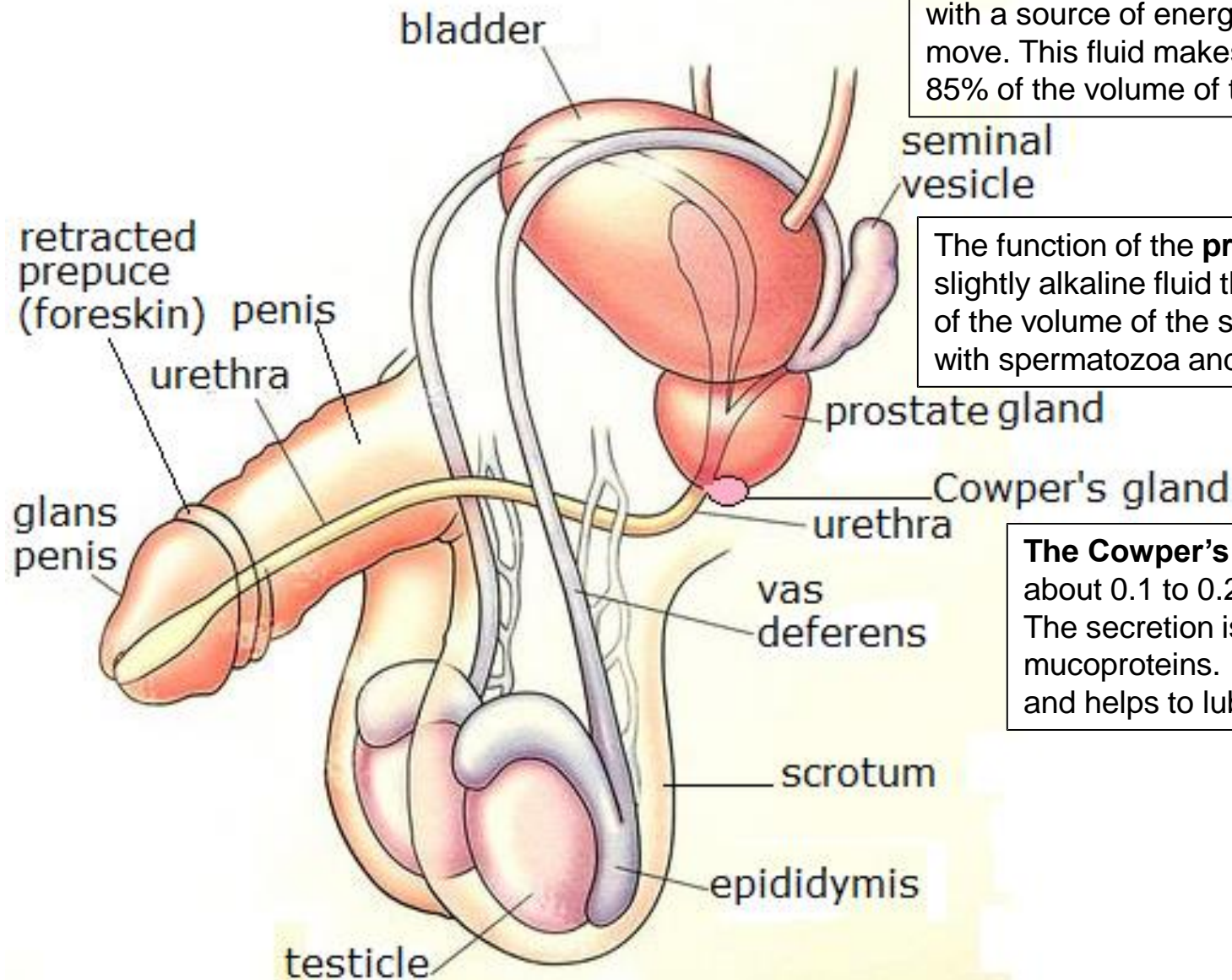


MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

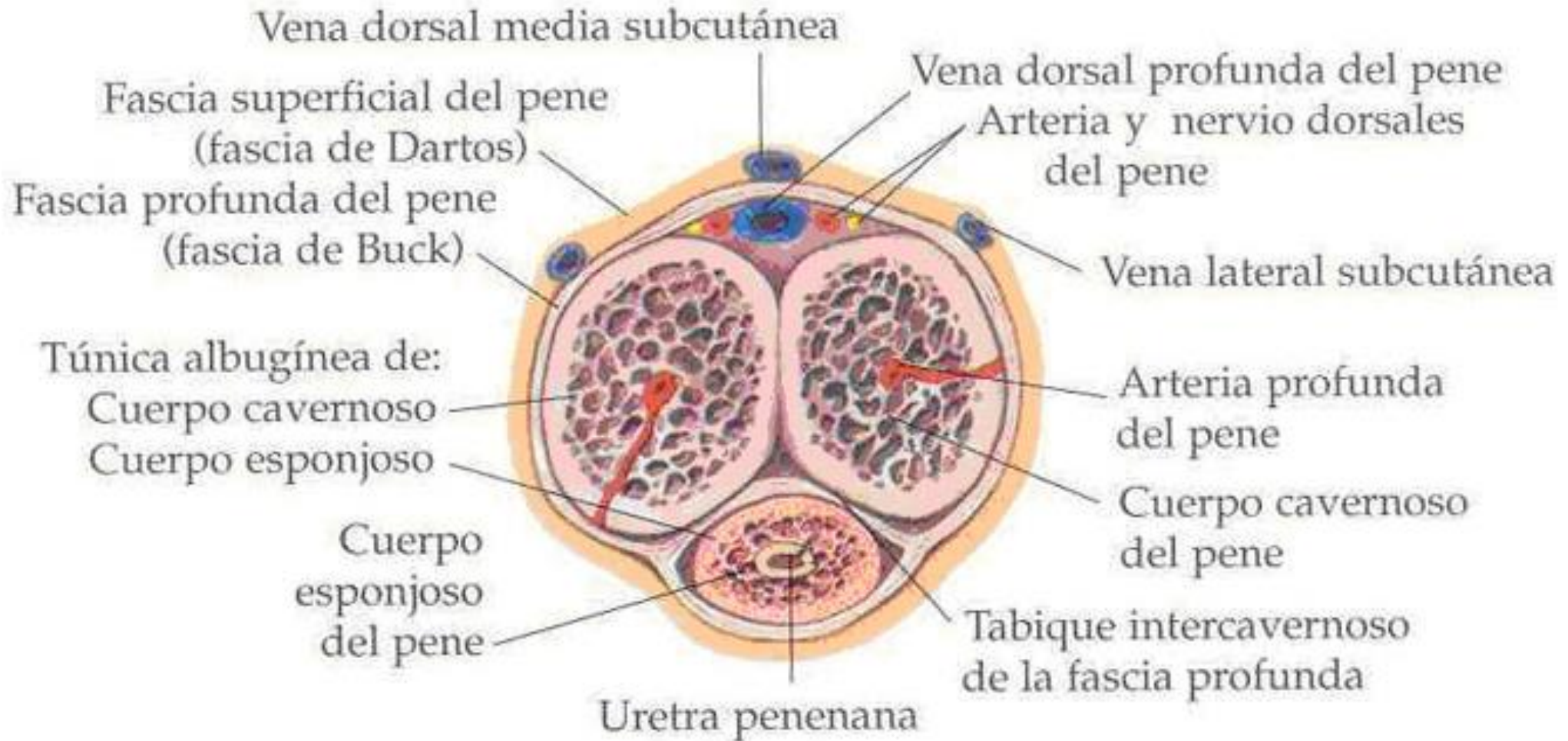


The **seminal vesicles** produce a fructose-rich fluid that provides sperm with a source of energy to help them move. This fluid makes up about 70-85% of the volume of the ejaculate.

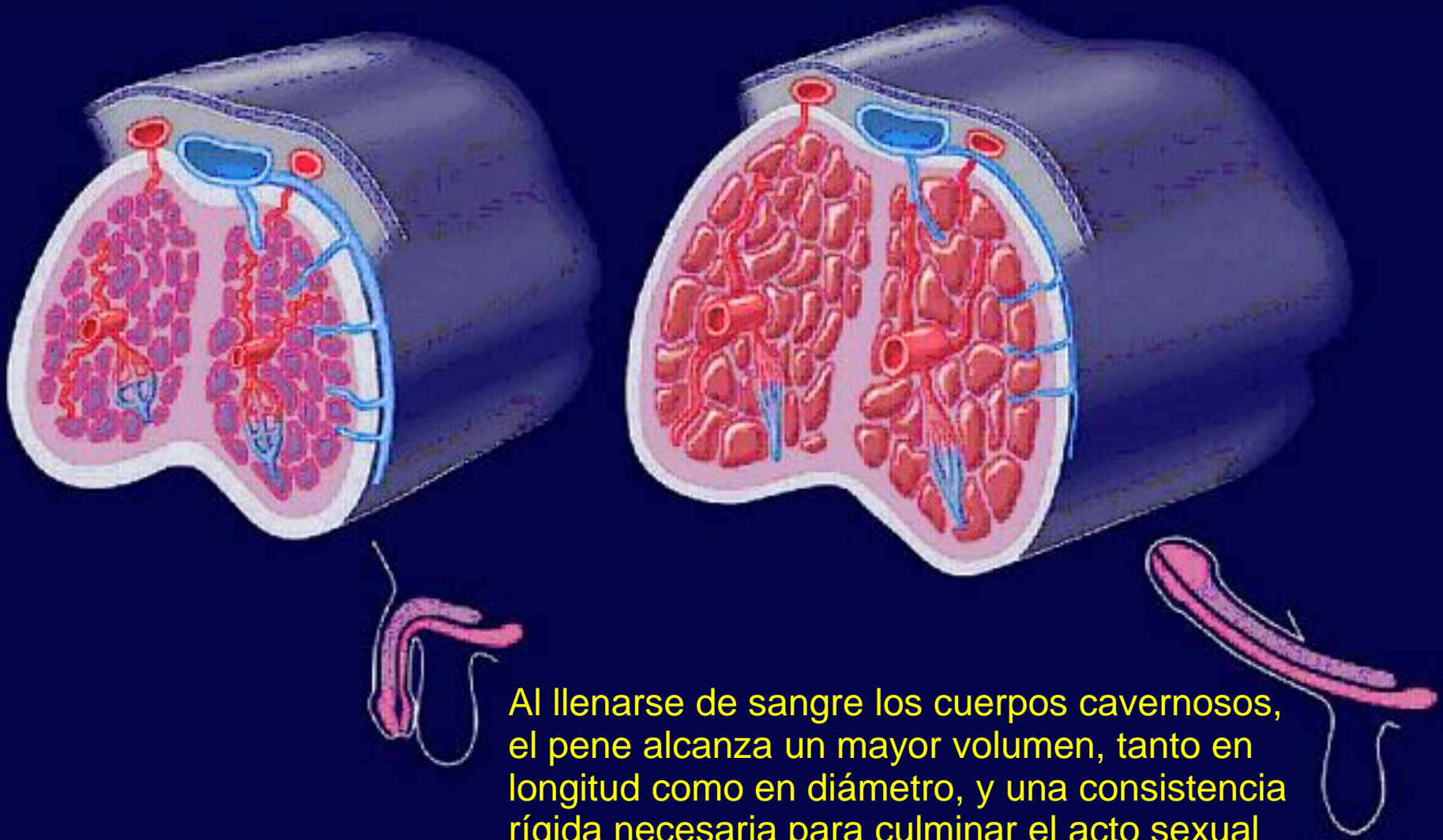
The function of the **prostate gland** is to secrete a slightly alkaline fluid that constitutes roughly 30% of the volume of the semen along with spermatozoa and seminal vesicle fluid.

The **Cowper's glands** contribute about 0.1 to 0.2 ml or 5% of the ejaculate. The secretion is a clear fluid that is rich in mucoproteins. and helps to lubricate the distal urethra.

Corte transversal del pene



Mecanismo de la erección

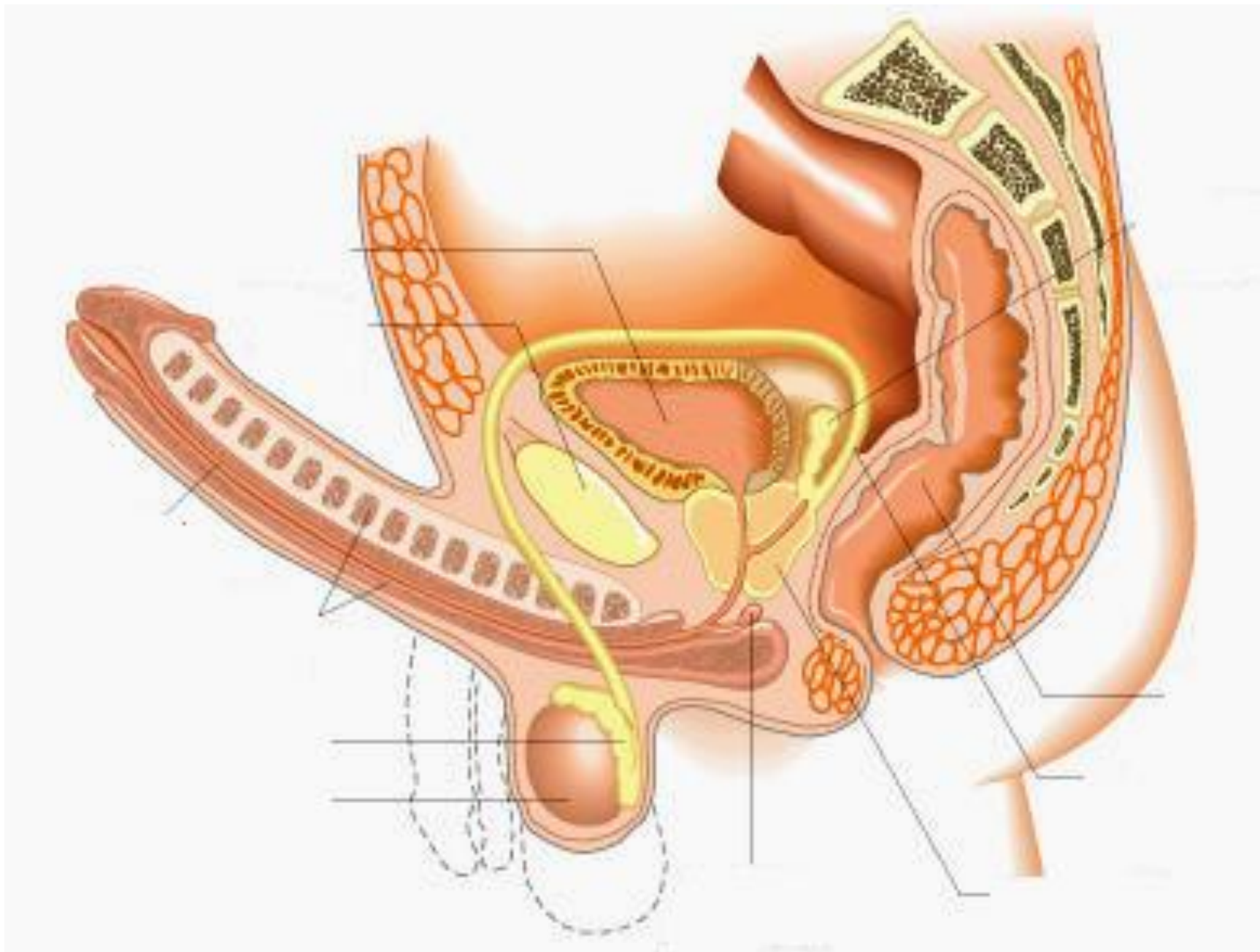


Al llenarse de sangre los cuerpos cavernosos, el pene alcanza un mayor volumen, tanto en longitud como en diámetro, y una consistencia rígida necesaria para culminar el acto sexual con la penetración.

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



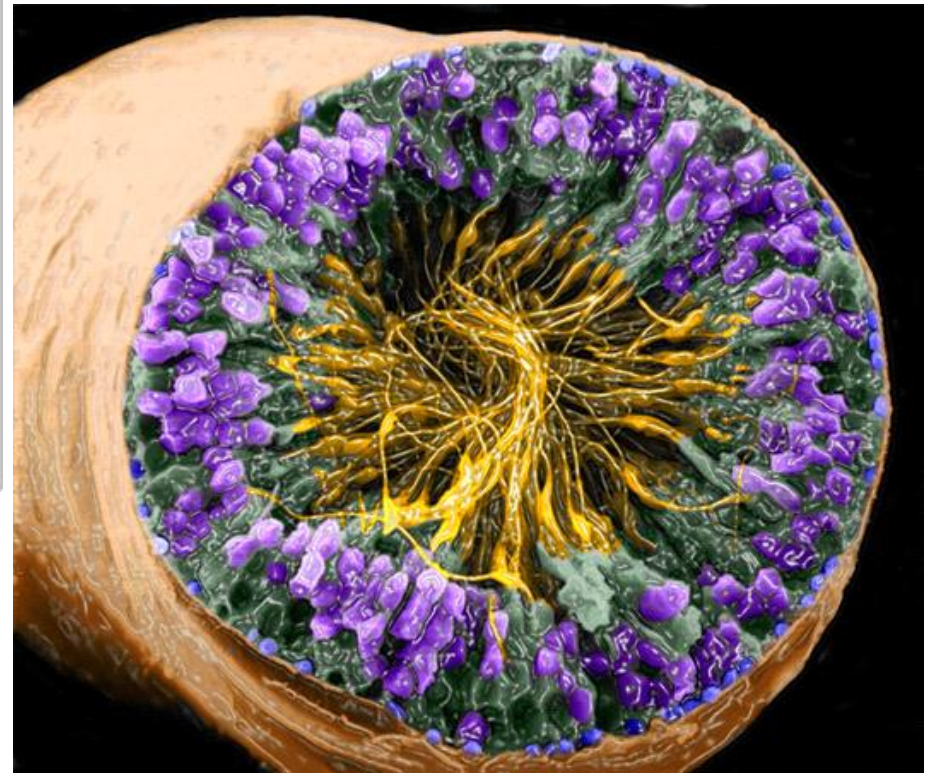
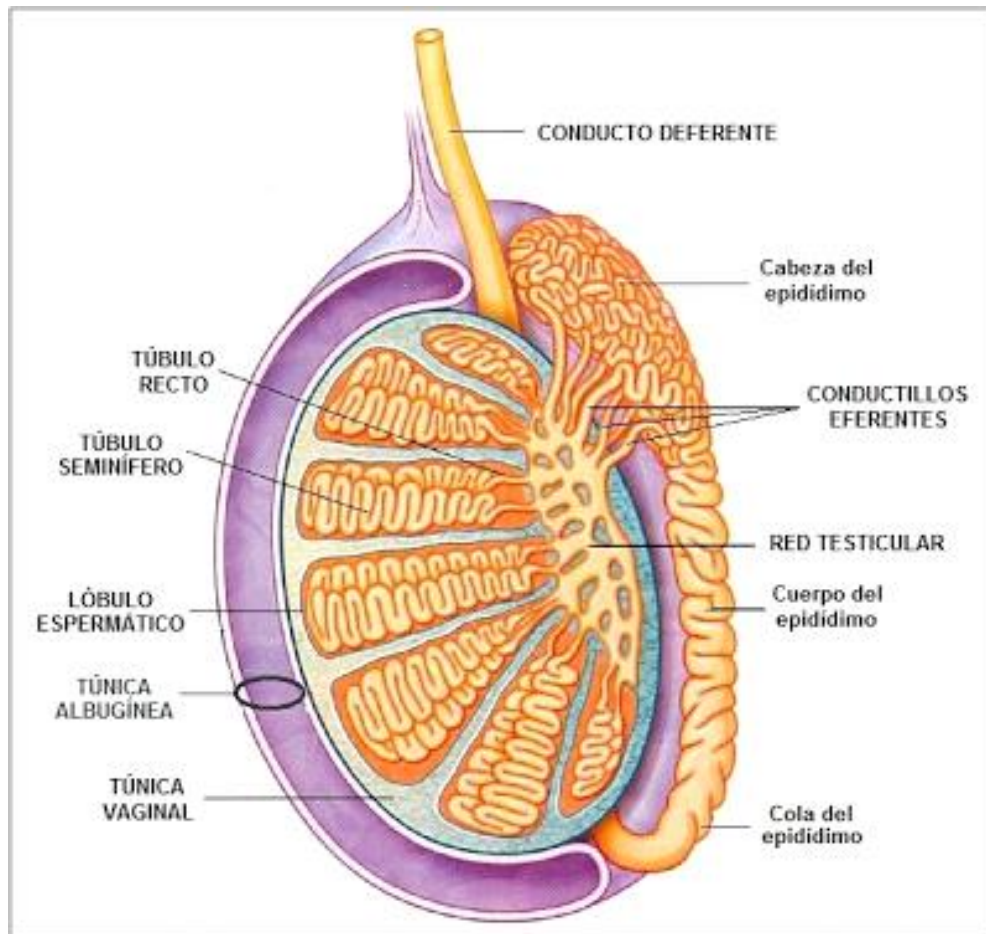
This anatomical diagram illustrates the female reproductive system in a sagittal section. Key components labeled include the uterus, fallopian tube, ovary, and associated structures like the cervix and vagina. The diagram also shows the surrounding pelvic organs and the abdominal cavity.



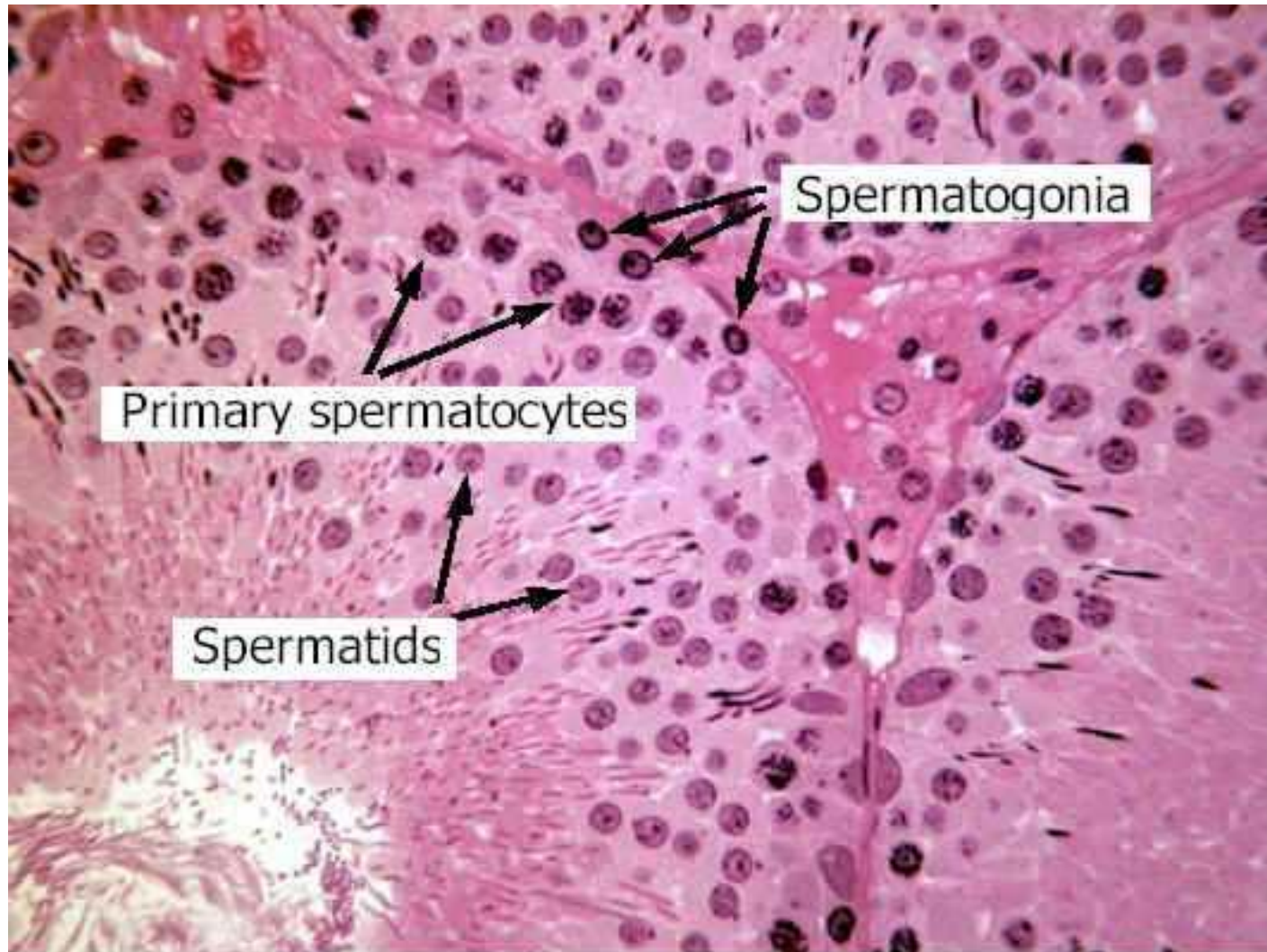
MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

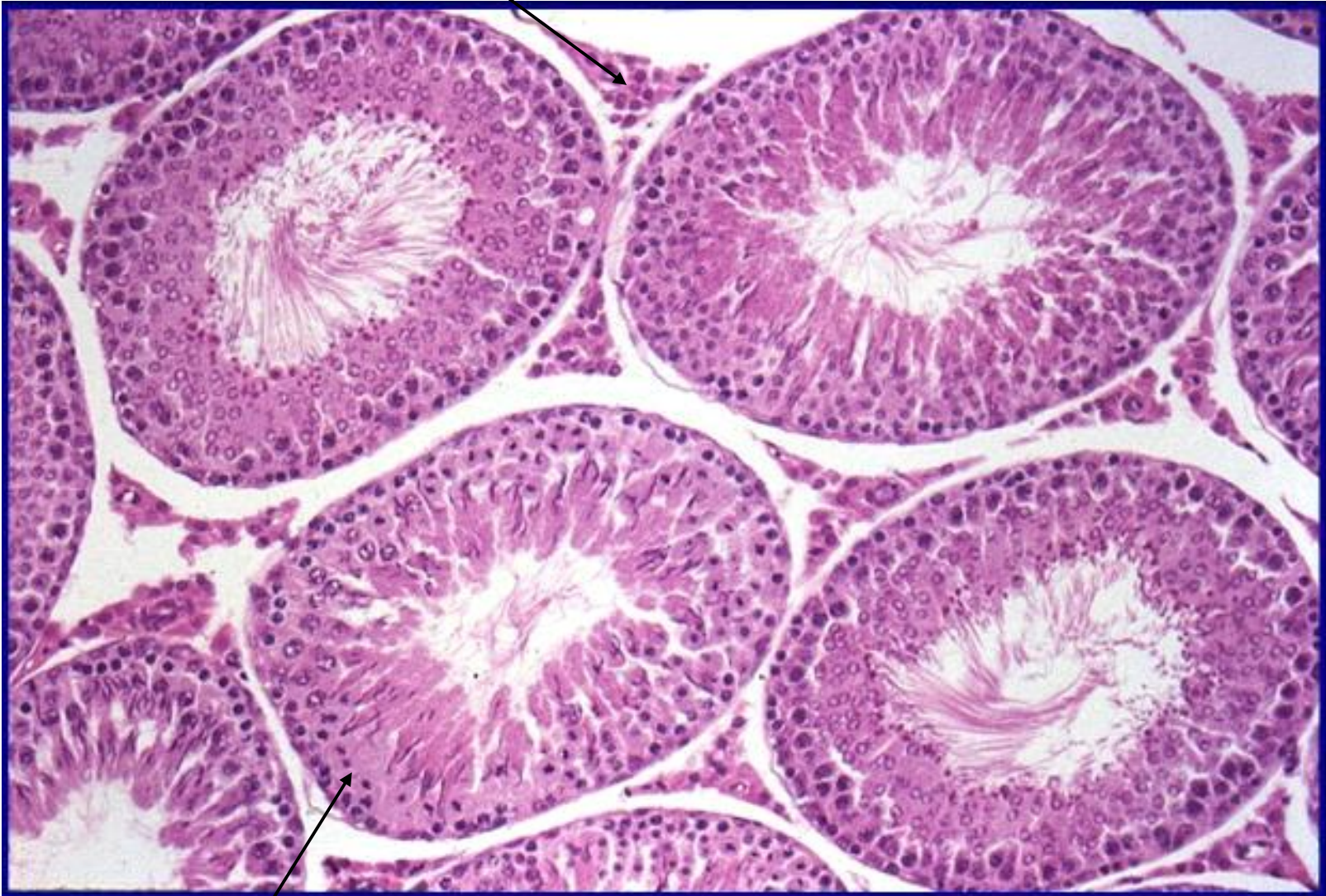


MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Leydig cells: produce testosterone



Sertoli cells: provide nourishment to the developing spermatozoa